

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—“Ah Sin.”
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—“The Merry Widow.”
NIELSEN'S GARDEN—“Poor of New York.”
MARK TAPER—“The Great Escape.”
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—“Pink Dominoes.”
WALLACK'S THEATRE—“Rubezahl.”

CHILMORE'S GARDEN—Concert.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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Business Notices.

GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO'S
 COMPRESSED YEAST.
 The genuine article, with our trademark and signature, to which we invite special attention.
 Wedding and Ball Cards, foreign Note Paper, Monograms, etc., at lowest prices. Evening, 302 N. W. 4th St.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.
 Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the above ways, or in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.
 Out-of-town advertisers can leave their orders for THE TRIBUNE at 1123 Broadway, cor. 31st-st., or 305 N. 2nd-st., or 5th-ave.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
 WASHINGTON—No. 1,325 F St.
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 Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of THE TRIBUNE may always be obtained at all the above offices.
 NEW-YORK—No. 234 Broadway, corner Thirty-third-st., or 305 West Third-st., corner Forty-eighth-st.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-eighth-st.; No. 2,850 Fourth-ave., (Harlem).

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Atrocities are charged against the Bulgarians. — Greece continues her military preparations. — Ottoman troops have been landed in the Dobruja. — Russian cavalry are making a flank movement toward Sofia. — It is apprehended in Great Britain that this year's harvest will be a poor one.
DOMESTIC.—President Hayes arrived at the Fabian House in the White Mountains yesterday, ascending Mount Washington, and held a reception in the evening. — The President has been invited by Gov. Connor and Senator Blaine to visit Maine. — Sugar artificially colored to avoid the payment of full duties will be seized if imported after October 1. — The hostile Nez Perce Indians still have possession of the stage road in Nevada. — Work was resumed by the employees of Chess, Smythe & Company's nail and lock works at Pittsburg.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The pooling of telegraph receipts was again discussed by the Joint Conference Committee. — B. G. Jayne returned from the West, but unaccompanied by the forgers arrested there. — The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway officials declared an attempt to obtain a receivership, a stock-jobbing operation. — James H. Mackey, a lawyer of Brooklyn was murdered near New York. — Gold, 105 1/4, 105 1/2, 105 3/4. Value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 92 1/2 cts. Stocks higher but feverish, closing unsettled.
THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate some increase of warmth and occasional cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday, 78°, 83°, 78°.

Our London letter this morning from W. W. gives an interesting account of the Byron memorials at Albert Hall, and some further remarks on the Tower, that one of all the antiquities of London which, perhaps, exercises the strongest fascination over the stranger.

If the efforts of our generals to intercept the Indian lines of march are as successful as is hoped, a battle or a surrender must soon follow that will be the turning-point in this season's campaign. As in previous instances, the hostile Indian forces are recruited by bands from the good Indians at the Agencies.

The reappearance of Turkish troops in the Dobruja will serve to enliven the warfare in that swampy region. Unless there is some mysterious purpose to be served by the movement, it would have been better for the Porte to keep its troops where they might support the main army. In the Dobruja they are likely to be again promptly outnumbered and forced to retire.

A decision has at last been arrived at in the matter of duties upon colored sugars. After October 1 the revenue officers are to seize for forfeiture all sugars that have been artificially colored to reduce their grade. It will make no difference as to what substance is used to color the sugar, whether it be uric acid or caramel—the question being merely whether the artificial coloring was added after the refining. It is by no means clear, however, as to what the revenue officers are to do if the sugar is colored in the act of refining and as a part of that process.

Rather more significant than even the hearty manifestations of good will to the President which the populace have given during his tour, is the presentation of an address by nearly all the guests at a hotel in the White Mountains. The signers are from a dozen States, and include men of both political parties. The address approves the President's Southern policy and his efforts at Civil Service Reform. Whatever else may be said of such a document, it is certainly noteworthy as an expression of the opinion of our better classes, uninfluenced by political rivalry or scrambles for office.

Reports from the Bank Department of seven Brooklyn savings banks are given to-day, and this installment completes the list for that city. There has been a considerable increase during the year, both of deposits and of numbers of depositors. This result both in New-York and Brooklyn shows an increased thrift on the part of the working

classes, and as it occurs during a period when wages are low and enterprise depressed it may be taken as a proof that economy with these depositors has more than made up their loss in wages. They have realized the truth of the proverb that a penny saved is a penny earned.

It is difficult to imagine a more mysterious murder than that of Mr. Mackey, a Brooklyn lawyer, whose corpse has been found in a thicket a few miles from Cincinnati. As money and papers were found with the body, the murder could not have been committed for the purpose of robbery. The fracture of the skull disposes of the theory of suicide. The facts, so far as furnished, point to some private quarrel, and it was obviously the duty of the coroner to have made inquiry as to the companions with whom the victim was last seen. But the coroner's jury appear to have hurried through their work with as little trouble to themselves as possible.

The terrible atrocities committed at Lanell and other places on the Balkan Slope will deprive the Bulgarians of much of the respect and sympathy they have been accorded hitherto. The only plea that can be made in abatement of their criminality is that they have been brutalized by centuries of misgovernment, and are murdering the Turks as the Turks have murdered their people. It is creditable to the Russians that they have tried to restrain this ferocity, and that their officers have been seen to drive Bulgarians from Turkish houses with whips. The most effectual way, however, to prevent needless cruelties would be to send the Bulgarian Legion to the rear and keep it there.

Gov. Harttrauf, referring to the strikes and labor troubles, points out in a recent conversation, what is really a chief occasion of the disturbances in the mining districts. There are too many miners there. He might have added that this superfluity of miners is not of recent growth. It was brought about by the way in which mining operations in Pennsylvania used to be conducted when the ownership of mines was divided among many individuals and companies. There would come to each of these, if successful at all, a period of prosperity, during which they would import from abroad a considerable number of miners, and all the men who were thus collected in a given district have stayed there. Many mining enterprises have, as a matter of course, declined or have been totally abandoned. Manifestly the remedy is to transport these superfluous miners to the West or South, where labor is needed. Gov. Harttrauf says that they do not wish to go; but probably they would change their minds on that point if definite prospects for work were held out to them. The whole labor problem might be solved if some organized system were devised, by means of which, when a laborer was out of work in our Eastern cities, he could be furnished transportation to some locality where labor is in demand.

CONGRESS AND THE RAILROADS.

Secretary Sherman's speech in Ohio confirms the impression, naturally caused by the platform of the Ohio Republicans and the utterances of Mr. Stanley Matthews, that there is to be a strong effort made this Winter to extend the control of the Federal Government over the railways. Mr. Sherman does not very clearly define his idea as to the extent of this control, but says that the conviction has been growing with him for years that some control must necessarily be exercised. Mr. Matthews, in conversations of which the reports have been contradicted, though they may have been inaccurate, seems to have gone much further. The Ohio platform, in that part said to be framed by him, certainly goes much further; indeed, the distinction between absolute control of railways and that measure of supervision which is there proposed is too shadowy for the unassisted vision. The language used is certainly remarkable enough to be repeated: "We recommend that Congress exert its authority over all national highways of trade, by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel, and secure fair returns for capital invested and fair wages to employees, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggrandizement of the officials at the expense of stockholders and shippers and employees; third, that provision be made for statutory arbitration between employees and employers to adjust controversies, reconcile interests and establish justice and equity between them."

If there is any other thing which a Government absolutely controlling railways can do about them, short of the actual appointment of officials, employees, agents, and the making of contracts, perhaps some future convention will point it out. If Congress is to prevent the "aggrandizement of officials" at the expense of all other parties concerned, it will have to provide for the selection of officials, for no other regulation will check the power of men selected and trusted by directors and stockholders. If mismanagement and improper discriminations are to be prevented, Congress may as well vest the appointment of the agents and freight officials in some office of the Government. If Congress is to secure fair wages for employees, no matter how minute and ingenious its regulations, it will need Government officials to enforce them; and that power of enforcement granted, may as well select the employees, just as the Custom House officer selects his subordinates, or the naval officer the hands in the ship-yards. In short, workmen are to be hired or rejected, contracts are to be made or rejected, officials are to be appointed or discharged, on all the railways in the United States, by political influence. It is not easy to say how great a power may thus be concentrated. That sort of Republic is France—which differs from the Government of Russia or Turkey principally in name and in hope.

How will this scheme work for the Government and for the financial interests of the country? American railway bonds and stocks are held in Europe. Now they are supposed to rest upon contracts between States and corporations. Then they would rest upon the whims of an accidental majority in any Congress, or the political necessities of any party in power. There are idiots in Europe, and we suppose there are people who would willingly continue to invest money in railways on such conditions, but we suspect not very many. The flood of securities returned from abroad, in event of the passage of such an act as the Ohio platform contemplates, would make our largest conceivable exports of produce insignificant in financial comparison. Borrowing money abroad—who would attempt it? To borrow money on the bond of the Government is one thing; to borrow on the faith that no combination of officials, for corrupt or political reasons, would ever mismanage any railway, would be another and very different thing. Returning bonds and stocks would mean a new panic, bankruptcy to many roads, banks and financial institutions, and greater disasters than they have yet seen to laborers.

As to the Government, this scheme means an attempt to indefinitely extend its powers. If it

is to exercise the control contemplated, men will presently be giving \$100,000 for a seat in Congress and \$1,000,000 for a seat in the Cabinet. To attend to all the details of management of 75,000 miles of railway will be a physical impossibility for the Government without the personal advice and responsibility of Congressmen as to each locality, and to use such power upon their advice will make them virtually satraps. Each will organize the railway service in his district; policies will cease to be a matter of beliefs or principles, and become altogether a matter of offices, contracts and wages. Whatever there is hopeful or practicable in reform of the Civil Service will be indefinitely postponed; nobody will have time enough to reform the railway service alone. As to the final result, who does not know that the men who have money to spend, and who are forced to spend some or lose all, will capture Congress and take possession of the Government?

This reckless and revolutionary scheme will be pressed by the small demagogues who wish to seem to be "doing something for labor." It will be pressed by big politicians, who know that the railway interest will be compelled to buy their services at their own price. It will be pressed by some sincere men, who see no danger in calling upon Government to right every existing wrong, and carry every weary load of care and difficulty. In the end, if there is any real danger of its adoption, it will be quickly accepted by railway managers, who will thereupon combine to conduct the United States Government as may suit themselves.

"THE GRIP OF THE MONEY-POWER."

We observe in the call for a Greenback meeting, to be held on the Public Green in New-Haven, to protest against "John Sherman's contraction and confiscation policy," statements to the effect that there are men somewhere in the Treasury Department we presume—who are wrecking the nation's industry and pauperizing labor, and that it is "time to cry halt!" to them; that "something must be done to unloose the grip of the money-power," and that "the Lord only knows what will be come of the country if the people do not rise up and grapple with their enemies." As a matter of rhetoric but little exception can be taken to these utterances. They are warm and hearty, and considering that no campaign is in progress, a trifle exuberant. They might have been calmer and more philosophical perhaps, but then they would scarcely have answered the purpose of the callers of the meeting, who are anxious that the demonstration shall be what they denominated "a rouser." The object being to call together as large a number of citizens as possible, it doubtless seemed the easiest and most natural way to effect it to set up a war-cry and thrill the community with the announcement that an enemy was at the door, and they must rise up and grapple with him.

But we confess we do not see the pressing necessity for holding such a meeting, or for making it a "rouser," or for crying "halt!" to anybody in any such impressive manner as is proposed. "The grip of the money-power" is something to be deprecated, we presume, upon grounds of personal comfort as well as public policy. It sounds like something exceedingly uncomfortable and severe. The very phrase conveys the idea of torment, suggesting shortness of breath and redness in the face. But really we do not know what "the money-power" is gripping at present that it has not the universally recognized right to grip, and we cannot make out how it can be compelled to unloose its grip by the action of "a rouser" of a public meeting, or even by any legislation or other political action which the demonstration compels. There is, we suppose, what may be called a "money-power." It consists in the superior force of the larger over the less amount of money, other things, such as intelligence of management and favorable circumstances, being equal. It has more purchasing capacity, more weight in the market, and more influence in affairs. In that sense it has a "grip." So has a majority of voters. So has the greater over the less always, and everywhere. It is a disadvantage to be in the grip of the money-power. So it is to be in the grip of a majority. The poor man and the man in the minority are at the same disadvantage. But really we do not see how it can be helped by political action. What the voter in the minority wants is to make himself a majority. What the poor man in the grip of the money-power wants is to be part of the money-power and take part in the grip himself. Natural laws govern these things, and no political action can change them. You cannot by legislation make a minority a majority, or the less superior to the greater.

The question which the gentlemen who call this meeting propose to discuss is, or ought to be, one of pure science—the science of political economy. The discussion should be perfectly calm and passionless. These are hard times; trade is at a standstill and all our industries are depressed. Some of us suffer more than others from this condition; but all suffer in some degree, and none escape. And all are interested, too, to have business revive, prosperity return, and pauperism cease, and honest labor find again a remunerative market. No one desires to "wreck the nation's industries," or "pauperize labor." That is the talk either of angry, unreasonable and unreasoning men, or of mischievous demagogues and plotters against the public peace. It ought to be possible for all citizens who are competent to consider the question at all to begin with this admission, and put away as absurd and unreasonable the idea that any class of men, politicians or others, men in office or out, would go deliberately to work to make the times harder or continue the financial distress. That notion is so inconsistent with the instinct of self-preservation, as well as with all considerations of humanity, that common sense rejects it at once. If the laboring men and business men who are summoned under this call will give the matter a moment's serious thought, they will see that the hot talk about the grip of the money-power, the policy of confiscation, grappling with the people's enemies, and all that, means simply that there is a difference of opinion between the callers of the meeting and the persons who are administering the Government finances upon the question whether it would better promote the general welfare and relieve the present distress to go on with the present plan, and at a fixed time to redeem our over-due promises, or to postpone redemption indefinitely.

That is the gist of the whole matter. There need be, there should be no anger or passion in the discussion of such an issue. Least of all should there be such loose denunciation and inflammatory appeals as too often characterize the addresses of those who style themselves the champions of the workingmen. Hard

words have no place in the argument and do no good.

CHARLES WILSON'S CASE.

We never have heard of this Mr. Charles Wilson before, but now we know that he was a very respectable fireman who for several years has been at work on a train running from Port Morris to Hoboken. During the strike he was sent to Hoboken to fire the locomotive of a fast train, and was doing that service to the satisfaction of his employers, when he received an anonymous notice "to get back where he came from." "You know," said the missive, "that you stand in the way of the firemen here. We won't have you any more to leave." This warning being thrown away upon Charles Wilson, he soon received another, decorated with the drawing of a coffin, and ending: "We tell you to leave now or you will be carried away." This was too much for Mr. Wilson's nerves. He threw up a good place and went back to Port Morris, to make a living by working half or quarter time, as he could.

Theoretical demonstrations that a man has a right to work as he pleases for what he pleases are weak in comparison with one good, solid, practical instance like this of gross despotism and cruel injustice. If it is agreed that Mr. Wilson was a member of the Firemen's Brotherhood, the answer is, that the case would have been similar if he had never been initiated. He would have been harassed, nagged, bullied and driven from his work all the same. In fact, he would not probably have been permitted to work anywhere or at all. Substantially, then, these brethren who maintain a constant surveillance over his doings, who determine when, where and for what and whom he may work, and who threaten his life if he disregards their ill-spelled anonymous admonitions, stand to Mr. Charles Wilson in quite as domineering a relation as any employer, however despotic, close-fisted and unreasonable, could do. What then did he gain by joining the Brotherhood? What was that act but an absolute self-surrender and an abandonment of his free agency?

We hear a great deal of the hardships which are inflicted by employer upon the employed; there is not so much said of the cruelty of associations which profess to be benevolent in their character, but which reduce their members to the level of slaves, taking all their manhood out of them, and making havoc of their individuality. The only argument in favor of such associations is that they help the many at the expense of the few; but recent experience has not left this plea a leg to stand upon. They do not help the many, but on the contrary involve the many in one common catastrophe. Even if they assist the majority, we deny their right to attain this object at the expense of injustice to every one besides. But the strikes, if ever the truth of them can be fully known, will be found to have done much more mischief to workingmen, women and children, who would gladly have stopped them if they could, than to the corporations, much as those have suffered. However, we do not propose to discuss strikes at present. We only want to ask if Charles Wilson wished to fire locomotives at Hoboken, why was he not allowed to do so by his "brethren?"

The law on such matters has long been clear enough, and perhaps when it has been emphasized by a few more judgments from the Bench, the workingmen will begin to have a clearer comprehension of it than they now possess. Judge Van Brunt has just made a decision in the case of John Williams and others against the Seamen's Boarding House Keepers' Benevolent Association. The petitioners in this case having been expelled from the Association for shipping seamen at less than \$18 a month, applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel their reinstatement. The Court holds that no benevolent society can by its by-laws prevent any of its members from working for a living, unless they attempt to do so in a way which involves moral turpitude, and the mandamus is consequently granted. This covers the operations of the trades unions exactly, and ought to be an encouragement to thousands of involuntary strikers to assert their independence. The unfortunate men have obeyed the orders of the chiefs of the brotherhoods solely against their will—some because they were in bodily fear, others because they dreaded expulsion from their society and the sacrifice of their pecuniary interests in it. When it is made clear that the law will protect them alike from violence and confiscation, the tyranny of the unions will be broken, and those associations will be relegated to their proper functions.

RUSSIA'S ILLUSIONS.

Plevna has had its sting for the Russian nation as well as for the army. If the soldiers who have suffered so much and accomplished so little are overwhelmed with dismay, the nation which has sacrificed so much and gained so little is groping in the valley of the shadow of humiliation. If the staff has lost confidence in its system and the soldiers in their generals, the nation has lost faith in its army. The hard conditions of the Treaty of Paris rendered the defeat in the Crimea a national disaster, but the heroic defense of Sebastopol against the assaults of the Allies increased the prestige of the Russian soldiers. The wrath of the nation fell upon the repressive system of the Iron Czar, but not upon the rank and file of the army. In those days of humiliation Russia thanked God that administrative compression, which had paralyzed her resources, had not cramped the courage of her soldiers. They had been starved by jobbing contractors and betrayed by incompetent leaders, but they had not forgotten how to fight. The mechanical discipline which Munich had enforced at Azov, the dare-devil gallantry which Suvarrow had inspired at Ismail, the dogged resolution which had won Napoleon's admiration at Borodino, were displayed in the Crimea. In the eyes of Russia her soldiers were still the mightiest in Europe.

The nation lost faith in everything except the army. In Turgeneff's "Fathers and Sons" there is a bit of dialogue which well illustrates the national feeling at that period. Nicholas Petrovitch expresses the nervousness of the graybeards over the radical ideas of the new generation. "You deny everything; you destroy everything. Notwithstanding, it is also necessary to rebuild." "That does not concern us," replies Bazarof, "the young nihilist, in his coldest tone. It is necessary in the first place to clear off the ground." That was the instinct of a nation cowed by defeat and stung with disgrace. Everything must be pulled up by the roots. The system of Peter the Great, Catherine and Nicholas had been tried and found wanting. Everything was wrong, and nothing must remain as it was. If Russia was to be restored to her rank among the nations, everything must be changed, even from the bottom. Every institution, communal, bureaucratic and national, shrank un-

der the scorching blaze of popular scorn. Reforming zeal ran riot. There were no Conservatives in Russia. Even the Czar was a Liberal, and putting himself at the head of the popular movement, introduced colossal reforms. When the Treaty of Paris was signed he announced that by the combined efforts of the Government and the people, the public administration would be improved, and justice and mercy would reign in the courts of law. But the reaction against the repressive system of the Romanoffs did not end in administrative reform. Twenty millions of serfs were emancipated and entrusted with the privileges of self-government. A radical change was wrought in the conditions of land tenure. Trial by jury in criminal cases was established throughout the Empire, new courts were constituted, the code was simplified, and the judicial tribunals were raised above the level of provincial administration. Railroads were constructed, inland navigation was improved, commercial companies were formed, and rapid strides were made in agricultural and industrial progress. With free labor, local independence and administrative reform, the era of national regeneration seemed to be close at hand.

But nations, like sinners, must work out their salvation with fear and trembling. Have we not learned in America that it is one thing to give a slave his liberty, and another thing to make him an intelligent and industrious citizen? Russia attempted far more than we have done. She not only liberated the serfs and endowed them with the rights of citizenship in the communes, but put them in the way of becoming landed proprietors. No nation ever made so gigantic an experiment in social and political science. Free labor has led to the most complicated agrarian problems, and the results have fallen short of popular expectation. The serfs have not been transformed into sober and thrifty farmers. The effort to create a third estate of intelligence has not been successful. Many of the landed proprietors have been ruined, and few of the peasants have conducted their farms profitably. The economic and political results of manumission have disappointed both the educated classes and the mass of the population. So impartial a writer as Mr. Wallace describes the great majority of educated Russians as suffering to-day from shattered illusions. The expectations which they entertained at the beginning of this transition period have not been realized. They have not escaped the harsh action of economic laws by which the working classes of other nations are weighed down.

And now another illusion is dispelled. The army, which has always been the pride of their eyes, is ridiculous in the sight of Europe. In Armenia their columns have been driven back in disorder. In Bulgaria, after an advance that was as pretentious as it was tardy and labored, their forces have been defeated in the first serious engagement, and crippled for many weeks to come. The prestige of the Russian arms has been lost, and even an overwhelming victory on the Danube cannot restore it. If it costs such a terrible effort to conquer the Turks, how can the Russians ever cope with the Western Powers?

We have received a copy of the report for 1876 of the proceedings of the International Geodetic Association at Brussels, in which some very interesting matters are discussed. The labors of this Association comprise full and free discussion of geodesy in all its branches and details, and delegates are sent to its congress from all the enlightened nations of Europe. In the list of delegates we do not see the name of any representative of the United States, and this we consider a grave mistake. We cannot afford to be behindhand in such representation, more especially as our Coast Survey is universally acknowledged to be in no way inferior to the best of similar organizations in Europe. The next meeting of the Association will take place in October of this year at Stuttgart, Germany. Cannot the United States have an accredited representative at the conference? Surely the active and energetic Superintendent of the Coast Survey would be able from among his corps of skilled geodesists to furnish a delegate to the International Association, and we have no doubt that his selection would do honor both to his corps and his country.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens gives a fresh proof of his extraordinary vitality in an article on "The Letters of Junius," published in *The International Review*. It is rather late for him to make his mark as a magazine writer, but he has been behind time in more things than one. It is reported on excellent authority that he did not cut his last tooth till his twenty-seventh year, and that he grew two inches after his admission to the bar. But this is wide of the mark. Mr. Stephens's article is scholarly and wise. He has no theories to advance in regard to the authorship of the celebrated letters. The secret perished with the man, and the great literary enigma of the last century can never be solved. The claim set up in behalf of Sir Philip Francis, he says, cannot be maintained upon any rational hypothesis. Junius could not have been base and mean, and only a base and mean man would have hurled his thunders against the Ministry that was feeding him, and especially against Mr. Ellis, his patron and friend. Mr. Stephens pleads for Junius with the precision of an old lawyer and the freshness and enthusiasm of a young advocate.

The indications in the columns of the *THE TRIBUNE* increase daily that it is but a short time before the "trouble begins." Announcements of schools for pupils of every grade and condition multiply. If there are schools where study is pure delight and attendance unalloyed pleasure—and it is said that such do exist—they must be advertised in *THE TRIBUNE*, and careful perusal of its columns will discover their name and location. In no other paper can so complete a directory of the best institutions be found; and the requirements which cannot be fully answered by some of the many schools whose announcements are appearing from day to day must be uncommonly exacting.

PERSONAL.

Madame Januscheck is expected at this port next week in the steamer *Algier*.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams is reported to possess the very comfortable little fortune of \$2,844,545.

Mr. Bayard Taylor is going to Newport, and will, it is said, read a paper before the Town and Country Club there.

There is a report that Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Argyll are all investigators of spiritistic phenomena; and furthermore it is said that "Princess Beatrice is a very fine medium."

Ex-Gov. J. Madison Wells and T. C. Anderson are travelling through the Northern States on no political mission whatever, says Mr. Anderson. He has just the grain and miller in Louisiana, and is a very successful and prosperous man, and that the general condition of affairs is good.

Mr. Richard Smith of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, who lives at Clifton, four miles from Cincinnati, has been making experiments with the telephone, using his private line from his office to his house. Much went over the wire with great distinctness, and Mr. Smith's guests were delighted.

Senator Thomas W. Ferry lives in an old-fashioned two-story brown frame house Grand Haven, Michigan—which house is surrounded by handsome grounds. He is a bachelor and his suit, an unmarked lady nearly seventy years of age, and he is a devoted husband. He has just recovered from his severe illness.

Spain, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and Sweden will appear. Russian royalty is permanently represented in Paris by the Grand Duchess Constantine, whose hotel is in the Avenue Friedland; and the Crown Princess of the Brazil, with her husband the Count d'Eu, will stay in the *Duke de Nemours* hotel in the Rue de Berli.

Virginia Gabriel (Mrs. George Marsh), the composer of many songs of the pretty and popular sort, and several operettas, has just died at St. George's Hospital in London from injuries caused by a fall from her carriage. The horse took fright in Grosvenor-place, and Mrs. Marsh fell on the pavement and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. She was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, but never regained consciousness.

It is stated by *Galignani's Messenger* (Paris) that "Mme. Adeline Patti has paid M. Escaudier, manager of the Italian Theatre in Paris, 100,000 francs as forfeit for her breach of engagement. She has also telegraphed to M. Strakosch of New-York to say that she accepted his proposals for the United States—namely, 100,000 francs for each performance, and a benefit: fifty-one performances guaranteed at more than 500,000 francs."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 20.—The Hon. A. H. Stephens has arrived here. He spends to-night at Lookout Mountain, and returns here tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Iyer, this morning received a telegram from Richmond, Ind., which says: "Senator Morton continues to improve, and his physicians are more hopeful than ever."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Anti-Resumptionists disapprove of Secretary Sherman's speech. Poor man!

Perhaps Gen. Grant's friends might as well let him speak for himself. He is capable.

New-England seems to think more of its office-holders than of what Mr. Conkling calls "modern civil service reform."

Sudden death of two able-bodied Democratic rumors—Secretary Schurz has no intention of resigning or fear of being requested to resign, and the Indian Department investigation has not discovered evidence of dishonesty in ex-Secretary Delano's management.

Mr. Toombs's Constitutional Convention repudiated the funds issued by the State of Georgia to pay for the building in which the Convention held its sessions. From Richmond, Ind., which says: "Senator Morton continues to improve, and his physicians are more hopeful than ever."

Mr. Cox's friends are bulging out in red-hot indignation against Mr. Randall for his subsidy sentiments, but they neglect to tell us on which side Mr. Cox stands. This is important, for Mr. Cox made an empire State of Texas when he was down there, and was almost as sweet as Mr. Randall on Galveston.

When Civil Service Reform was threatened, the country was warned that the overthrow of office-holders who were to be established upon the ruin of our liberties. Now that the reform has begun, we are called upon to commemorate these same office-holders, who, instead of expanding into the measure of bloated aristocracy, have been reduced to serfdom.

The Banning of Cincinnati is to take the stump for the Ohio Democratic ticket. He is expected to dwell on the necessity for reform. Banning knows how it is himself. He was elected by the activity of a few social reformers who were not to get in their shot for voting something like fifty times apiece. Banning should be allowed to make one speech at least to these faithful constituents.

Here is a suggestive hint about Mr. Conkling's unknown attitude toward the President. One of the most devoted of his organs, the *Albany Express*, says: "Of his own good time Mr. Conkling will speak on national affairs—and when he does so, it may be quite as much to the advantage of President Hayes and the Republican party as when he delivered his powerful and effective speech upon the Electoral Commission bill in the Senate last Winter."

Mr. Boutwell has been saying something about finance, but nobody seems to pay any particular attention to him. And yet, a few years ago, when Mr. Boutwell proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury should be clothed with full power to issue irredeemable paper money as he pleased, the whole country listened, and Congress debated whether or not to do so. We do not know how far Mr. Boutwell's ideas have advanced beyond the Grotto stage.

Facts, as Mrs. Gamp would remark, "bein' stubborn things and not easy deny." It is in order to ask the subsidy advocates how they propose they propose to take from the United States Treasury as to get in their share of taxation? It is going to make the hard times any easier to increase taxation for the purpose of building roads which are not needed? Again, if the South is going to repudiate its honest debts, thus swindling Northern capitalists of their money, is the North willing to let him have his way? Is the North willing to let the South alone? There is merit in these considerations.

Enter Kellogg of New-Orleans once more. He has been fishing again, this time in Minnesota, and has had uncommon luck. He will go back to New-Orleans when the weather is a little cooler. About his seat in the Senate he has not a bit of anxiety, and is ready to abide by any decision the Republican Senators may reach. He states that he has been in the Senate before, and also served as Chairman on Mississippi levees. These things ought to soften the Southern heart.

Postmaster-General Key is in the centre of all as animated a hornet's nest as has been stirred up lately. His quiet abode in the Springs of Southern brethren has been the scene of a great deal of bad news. The South matter than anything since Blaine's answer to Fill. Mr. Key is called all sorts of names, from a traitor and a coward to a jackass, and the President is advised to kick him out of the Cabinet and look for some other person if he desires a representative Southern man for an adviser. The fact that he was in the Senate before, and also served as Chairman on Mississippi levees, these things ought to soften the Southern heart.

Congressman Foster of Ohio has been experimenting a little with the labor problem, yet he does not seem to think Judge West's plan is to be adopted by the world immediately. When asked what he thought of the Judge's plan for a division of profits with the laborer, Mr. Foster said to a reporter of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*: "Well, that will probably work when the millennium arrives. I have run my wheat elevator at Foresta for past five years on his plan, not being able to give it my particular attention. I found my employees were ruining the business. I took the minimum charge in at what West would call a minimum salary and for myself a moderate rent on the property, and receipts of profits above these to be divided between them and myself. I have to doubt the result, but I think it is the best system I have ever known of, to put such a system into general practice, will require a radical change in the character of the employer and the employed."

Secretary Sherman has sent a warm letter of approval to Collector King of New-Orleans extending the President's commendation of his methods, as well as his own